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Difficulties Beset Formation Of French Cabinet

Paris, Nov. 23.—The formation of a new French Government was not in sight late tonight after over 24 hours of almost uninterrupted negotiations between the Prime Minister, M. Robert Schuman, and the leaders of the parties which voted for him yesterday.

The Socialists, who had prevented a solution last night by having the former Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, eliminated from the list of suggested Cabinet Ministers, today created another deadlock by objecting to the Premier's choice for the post of Finance Minister of M. Rene Mayer, wartime Minister in General Charles de Gaulle's Government.

Like M. Reynaud, M. Mayer stands for greater freedom from State control in economic matters and also insists on stabilising prices and wages at the level which the Socialists considered too low.

The veteran Socialist leader, M. Leon Blum, was brought in on two occasions today in an effort to modify the Socialist obduracy. Lobby reports tonight expected the negotiations to continue for many hours.

Meanwhile, unofficial reports tonight gave the likely composition of M. Schuman's Cabinet as follows:

Vice-Premier: M. Leon Blum, Socialist; Labour: M. Daniel Mayer, Socialist; Finance: M. Wilfrid Baumgartner, non-party and high Civil Servant; Bidsuit, Affairs: M. Georges Bidault, Popular Republican; National Defence: M. Andre Maréchal, Radical; Justice: M. Andre Marie, Radical; Interior: M. Paul Ramadier, Socialist and outgoing Premier; Public Works: M. Jules Moch, Socialist; Production: M. Robert Lacoste, Socialist.

Room was to be found for an Independent Conservative and for several Under-Secretaries of State, it was believed.

The list was entirely unofficial and based on tentative proposals of the Prime Minister only, but political observers considered it significant as indicating a wish to put the Government in the saddle quickly to deal with the general unrest sweeping the country.

M. Schuman was reported to have been consulting political leaders practically without a break since 7.00 a.m. yesterday, resting only two and a half hours early today.

STOP-GAP CABINET
M. Robert Schuman, was believed tonight to be concentrating on the hasty putting-together of a "stop-gap" Cabinet.

With the country threatened by a general strike, its first task would be to try to ease the troubled social conditions, leaving financial and economic reconstruction for later.

M. Schuman, who, when he undertook the task of Cabinet-making 24 hours ago, had hoped for a broad coalition, is faced with at present uncompromising stands by both the Right and the Left wings of Parliament.

M. Schuman has been consulting political leaders practically non-stop since yesterday evening with a break

of only two and a half hours early today.

He met difficulties from both ends. The Socialists were adamant on the principle of Government control of national economy, and refused to give M. Paul Reynaud, the Independent Conservative and French Premier in June 1940, slated for the Minister of Finance and National Economy, the full powers over the country's finances and economic resources which he demanded.

The Radicals and Independent Conservatives want a much larger measure of economic freedom than exists at present.

The Independent Conservatives indicated that they might be compelled to withdraw their support if M. Reynaud's exclusion were maintained. A Radical delegation told M. Schuman the Radicals would not support him in the Assembly if under Socialist pressure he retreated from the position of greater liberalism in economic affairs outlined in his statement to the Assembly yesterday.

REYNAUD'S LETTER
Today M. Reynaud handed M. Schuman a letter in which he practically withdrew from the proposed ministerial team. "I consider that you are not bound by any undertaking as far as I am concerned and that you ought to pursue the task that Parliament has invited you to undertake by imposing the majority," he wrote.

The letter disclosed that the powers with which it was proposed to invest him were wide. "You were good enough to invite me to take charge of both the finances and the economic affairs of the country and to exercise the right of control over the other economic ministries," M. Reynaud said.

He explained his withdrawal by saying: "The interests of the country require that this (Cabinet) crisis which has already lasted too long be resolved at once to safeguard the Republic's order."

The surprise development of M. Reynaud's withdrawal was regarded by the Socialist plans over the Radical and moderate partisans of more economic freedom. M. Reynaud spent

20 minutes this morning with M. Schuman and left the Finance Ministry with a smile.

M. Schuman, a Popular Republican and himself a partisan of economic freedom, only consented to continue his Cabinet-making under extreme pressure from the President of the Republic and in view of the threat to public order created by the Communist inspired strikes in key industries.

GENERAL STRIKE FEARS

Fears of a general strike in France became more acute today, as with the shutting down of two more railway stations in Paris, the Invalides and Montparnasse, all railway traffic out of the capital was throttled.

The only exceptions were the Gare de L'Est, where only Suburban traffic was halted, and the Gare Du Nord, where a few express trains left on time.

So far cross channel services have not been affected, but there were no forecasts beyond today.

No electric trains left Saint Nazaire and the big suburban service which normally provides trains every few minutes for city workers, was suspended, with steam train traffic considerably reduced.

The coal mining industry is almost at a standstill, with the mines in the Pas de Calais, Moselle, Lorraine, Loire being totally blanketed by strikes.

The miners of the Carmaux Basin (Southwestern France) today voted a walkout by a show of hands in the face of a protest by the local group of the non-Communist minority of the French Labour Confederation, which has been campaigning for a secret ballot on strike votes.

The scattered strikes of dockers and seamen are expected to spread to the whole country tomorrow after the strike votes tonight, postal workers in Marseilles struck today and it was feared the Paris postal workers and perhaps switchboard operators would come out after a vote to be taken tomorrow. The drivers of Paris postal vans came out yesterday.

In Marseilles, in the trip of a strike of nearly all its 130,000 workers for a week past, troops continued to work in round the clock shifts unloading perishable food.

The Municipal authorities today took steps to start evacuating by air some of the 15,000 travellers stranded in the city by rail and shipping stoppages.—Reuter.

400-PASSENGER PLANE IN AIR

San Diego, California, Nov. 23.—The world's largest plane, a 400-passenger transport built by the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation of the United States Army Air Force, made its first test flight today.

Ten-thousand people lined Lindbergh Field here to watch the test and a thousand more crowded the surrounding hills and house-tops.

The transport, known as XC-99, has six pusher-type engines and weighs 132 tons. It carries a crew of nine.—Reuter.

Natives Rounded Up In Madagascar

Paris, Nov. 23.—Five-hundred people were rounded up by the French police last night in Tananarive and Majunga, Madagascar, according to an Agency France Presse report today. The report stated the operation was carried out to forestall a native uprising in the two towns. Official quarters in Paris declared today they had so far received no information.

Meanwhile, in Saigon, 20 people were injured in the European quarter when grenades were thrown into the main street, the same agency reported from Saigon today.—Reuter.

Move To Restore Leopold To Belgian Throne

Brussels, Nov. 23.—Supporters of King Leopold III voted today to launch an active campaign for the return of the exiled Belgian monarch.

A National Congress attended by several members of the Belgian Cabinet and led by Albert de Vleeschauwer, former Minister of Colonies, asked the Belgian Regent Prince Charles to take the initiative in seeking Leopold's return. Leopold, who surrendered the Belgian armies to the Germans in 1940, was barred by Parliament from returning to the country in 1945. He is living in Switzerland.

If appeals to the government fail, the Congress voted, Leopold's supporters will demand a national plebiscite on the question of his return.—Associated Press.

U.S. INSISTS ON LEGALITY OF PALESTINE PARTITION

Lake Success, Nov. 23.—Mr Herschel Johnson of the United States, told the Palestine Committee of the United Nations here yesterday that his Government had no doubt about the legal right of the United Nations to partition the Holy Land.

MARSHALL PLAN FOR FAR EAST

Scant Possibility

Baguio, Nov. 23.—The scant possibility of a Marshall plan for Asia emerging from the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia (ECAFE) conference opening on Monday was foreseen today by Mr T. F. Tsing, China's delegate to the Security Council, who will preside as chairman over the current meeting.

"If you want a Marshall plan for Asia, you must first ask Mr Marshall," Tsing said. He added it was doubtful that any delegate would make such a proposal. He said he expected Russian co-operation during the meeting because he did not see how the Commission could make any recommendations injurious to the Soviet Union.

Mr Tsing said, in his opinion, that at this stage of preparations for economic recovery, it would not make too much difference whether Korea and Japan were considered in short term plans. But, he declared, in long range planning consideration of Korea and Japan must be coordinated with the rest of Asia's economy.

Recommendations at the present meeting will be sent to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for approval. Philippine President Manuel Roxas, accompanied by US Ambassador Emmet O'Neal, arrived at Baguio this afternoon by car after an unpublished trip through Central Luzon to San Francisco, La Union, on board a Manila Railroad special train.

President Roxas will formally open the session of ECAFE tomorrow afternoon. Then Assistant Secretary David Owen of the United Nations will raise the UN flag at Baguio's glistening mansion house.—Associated Press.

New Delhi Strife

New Delhi, Nov. 23.—Stabbings again occurred here tonight when news spread of a clash between Hindu and Sikh refugees attempting to take possession of a vacant Moslem house.

Five refugees were injured and a Moslem doctor was among those stabbed.

Troops are tonight patrolling Old Delhi, and a dawn to dusk curfew for three nights has been imposed by the military authorities.—Reuter.

Landmine Unearthed

Salonica, Greece, Nov. 23.—A landmine was uncovered today on the road from the railway station to Kiliris, 30-kilometres south of Thessalonika, shortly before the appearance of Mr. Themistocles Sophoulis, the Prime Minister, escorted by armoured cars.

M. Sophoulis was to visit the local garrison, which he addressed.

He left Salonika by a destroyer tonight for Alexandroupolis in Thrace.—Reuter.

Persia Rejects Russian Protest

OIL RIGHTS ISSUE

Teheran, Nov. 23.—The Persian Cabinet today discussed a draft reply by the Premier, Ghassem Sultaneh, to the Soviet protest note warning the Persian Government of "grave consequences" which might follow the rejection by the Persian Parliament of the agreement granting North Persian oil rights to Russia. It is understood in quarters close to the Premier that the Persian Government's reply refutes five main points of the Soviet note.

The five Soviet allegations and the Persian draft replies are understood to be as follows:

1. The Soviet charge that the Premier delayed for one year the presentation of the oil agreement to Parliament. There was no Parliament in existence then, but as soon as it was convened the oil agreement was immediately considered.

2. The Premier presented a "report" to Parliament on the Soviet oil negotiations instead of presenting the legislation by the Persian Government. The reply says that in view of the law of December 1944 prohibiting Persian Government officials from oil negotiations with foreign powers, Ghassem was not in a position to present the legislation to Parliament.

ACCUSATION REJECTED
3. The Soviet accusation of "blatant discrimination against the Soviet Union in view of the still existing British oil concession in South Persia," was rejected by the Persian Government. The reply insists that the South Persian concession was granted when Persia was without a constitution and therefore, there was no possibility of consulting the Persian people.

4. The reply says the assertion in the Soviet note that the Shah had sanctioned the oil agreement was unfounded. The Shah, according to the constitution, only verbally consented to his Government's decision.

5. The reply strongly denies the Soviet allegation that Ghassem influenced Parliament to declare the exchange of letters between him and the Soviet Ambassador null and void. On the contrary, the reply says, Ghassem honoured his undertaking to the very last but the Deputies could not agree because of the 1944 law prohibiting oil negotiations.—Reuter.

Relieving Force Slowed Down

New Delhi, Nov. 23.—The Indian Defence Ministry stated tonight that Indian troops were meeting increased opposition, slowing down their advance towards Kotli Jammu, where the Kashmir State garrison has been besieged for the past 29 days.

The Defence Ministry said that after relieving the State force garrisons at Poonch, Indian Army troops are now consolidating their position in the area and patrolling continues. Raiders in some strength against the Indian Army position in the Uri area. The attack was repulsed and the raiders suffered heavy casualties.

Aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force attacked the raiders' positions with good results in the vicinity of Mirpur and Holi.—Reuter.

POPE'S EMOTIONAL APPEAL

London, Nov. 23.—Pope Pius XII, broadcasting over the Vatican Radio tonight to the United States for the opening of the "Food for Europe" campaign there, declared that the Americans were the "vanguard of the army of Christian charity."

The Pope said: "Another winter is approaching, relentless, promising to make a wide breach through ruined shelterless tenements in hundreds of cities in Europe and the East, opening the way for death to follow fast on famine and exposure."

"But now there stands Christian charity rising to the full stature of its nobility to block the path and thousands of doomed victims freed from hopeless terror will have to thank God for the spirit which unites all men."

"Under the tireless leadership of a largehearted hierarchy, you, beloved sons and daughters of America are in the vanguard of Christian charity."

"DIVINE BOUNTY"

The Pope added: "The generous response that you will make to an appeal of your Bishops for those who are living in destitution and hunger and whose future is darkened by the ghastly shadow of disease of the body and soul, will lift your souls from the common course of grateful acknowledgment of God's gift to the holy initiation of that divine bounty which has enriched you with so many blessings."

"You have been acquainted with the appalling conditions of men, women and children, guiltless from the cruel aftermath of war."

"We turn our eyes towards you in the hope that you will free them from their hopelessness."

"But we would tell you how consoled and grateful we are for the boundless and never failing assistance which you have given us for our crusade of worldwide charity. Your sacrifices make that charity possible. As a pledge of God's eternal reward and a token of our affectionate and abiding gratitude, we impart to all the faithful, the religious, the clergy and the sacred hierarchy of the United States an apostolic benediction."—Reuter.

Danger Of Reds' Fifth Column

Galway, Eire, Nov. 23.—The Communist armies on the borders of Italy and the Communist fifth column parties within Italy and France represent a grave danger even to the person of the Pope, declared Dr Michael Browne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, today.

He was speaking on his return to Galway from a visit to the Pope. Pledged to world revolution, the Communists were trying in Italy and France to bar the recovery of these countries, by strikes, violence and disturbances of all kinds, he said.

They had money and arms and had trained active leaders in the techniques to mob violence and intimidation.

If the Communists got control of France, Russia would be within invasion distance of Ireland. Eire knew Russia's opinion of her which Soviet representatives had often expressed in opposing her admission to the United Nations.

Eire's position would then be that of Italy today which had on its border a Communist country, Yugoslavia, with a huge standing army. Roman Catholics could not be complacent about the danger which threatened Rome and the person of the Pope.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Hongkong Is Cut Off

THE dictatorial tone of American rule in occupied Japan has manifested itself in a number of directions, sometimes to the embarrassment of the Allied Powers who have been made to understand more than once that they share in the military occupation of Japan by the grace of General MacArthur, and that so far as administration is concerned, they do not exist. In some respects this one-sided arrangement has worked with reasonable success—for example the rapid mental purging of a nation enslaved to militarism and Emperor-worship. The Japanese, and everybody else living within the country are still being governed by SCAP Directives, some of which have repercussions beyond Japan's island boundaries. One is the decree that only civil aircraft may carry air mail, from overseas into Japan. This may not appear to be unreasonable but it happens to affect Hongkong adversely. The only civil air lines at the present operating into Japan are American, whose mail rates are such that we could expect a howl of protest if the postal authorities attempted to impose them. Moreover payment would have to be made in gold dollars which would mean a further drain on the Colony's limited official exchange. The alternative, until what time a British civil air service can be inaugurated, is the RAF, but SCAP refuse to entertain the idea of RAF machines carrying

civil mail, so that Hongkong continues to have no lines of communication with Japan, except prohibitive cost. The report that two executive officers of BOAC are now in Tokyo discussing with SCAP the possibilities of extending the "Speedbird" service to Japan, and the announcement that a test survey flight is to be made this week to Iwakuni, are welcome, and offer grounds for hope that by the New Year BOAC will be operating between Hongkong and Japan with a service that will open communications to the Colony's businessmen. There are grounds for believing that SCAP will not place too much obstruction in the way of British civil aviation interests, although it is fairly certain MacArthur's executive officers will impose restrictions on initial operations. It is of considerable importance to Hongkong that she should possess rapid methods of communication with Japan. We have sent commercial representatives to Tokyo to try and reopen trade, and their not easy task is rendered the more difficult if they cannot exchange information with their Hongkong offices. And if the BOAC representatives return with an agreement to start operations, we shall expect British aviation to exert its biggest efforts rapidly to inaugurate an air mail service which will assist traders, both here and at home and in other parts of the Commonwealth, to regain ground which must have been lost through absence of communications.

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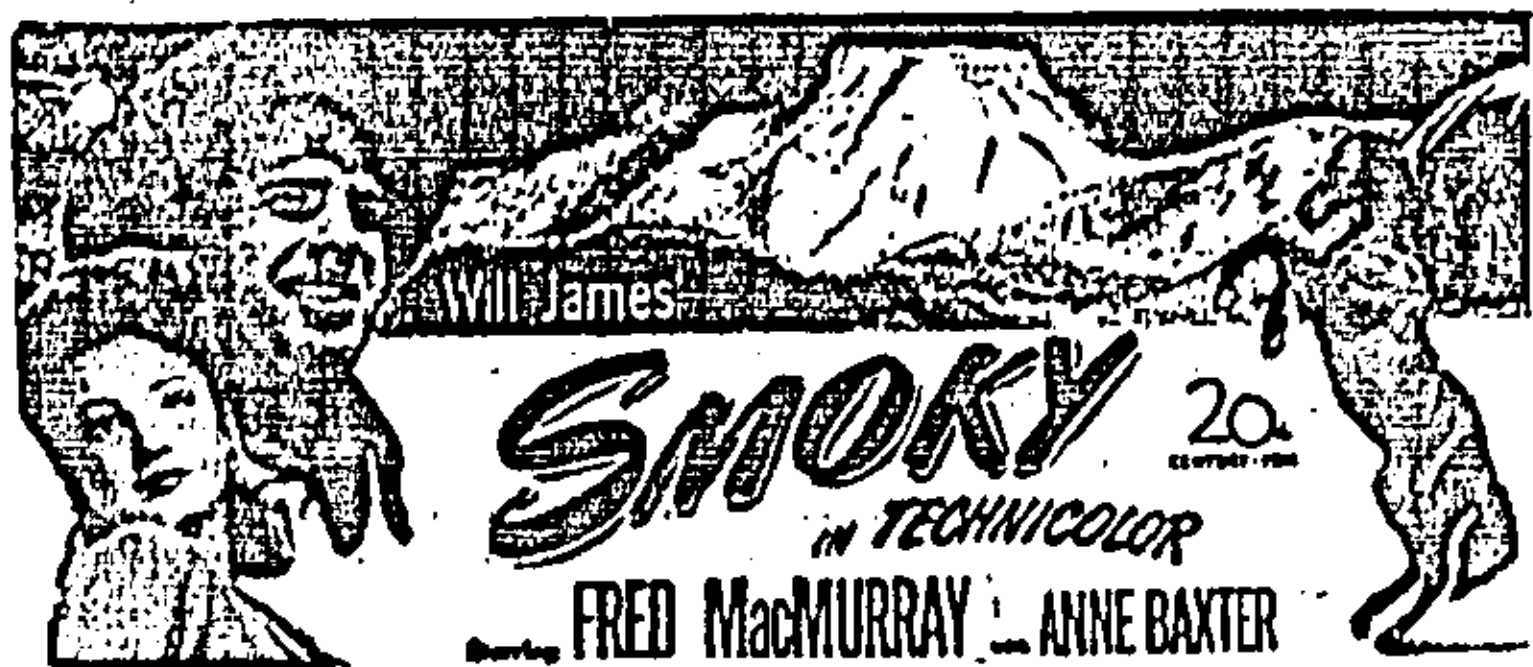
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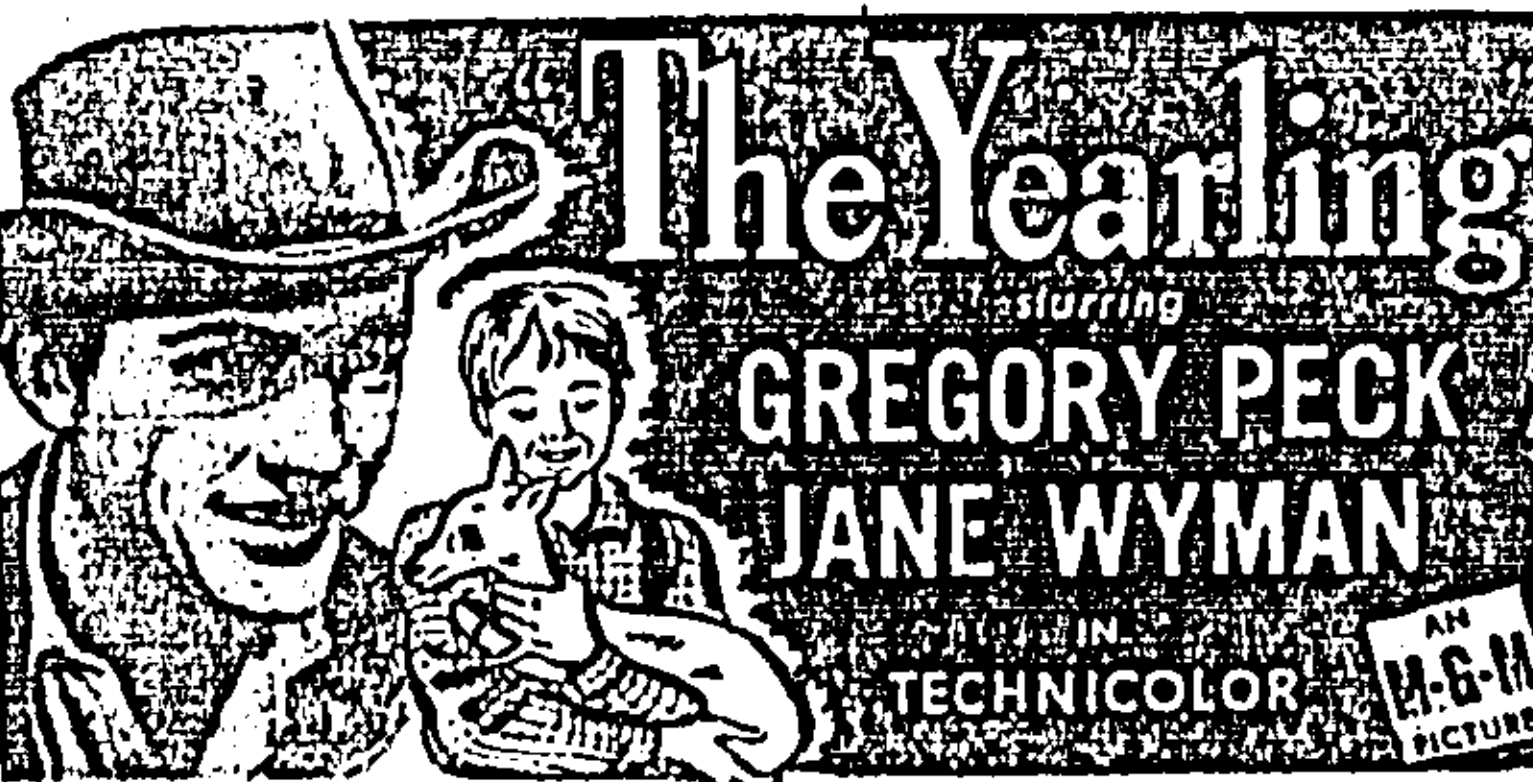
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THIS MAN ON THE RUN

by SEFTON DELMER

London, Nov. 4. I SAT last night in a little back room of a suburban villa in Kenton talking to Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. The other reporters had left and we were on our own.

And as we talked I thought back to those last days before Poland's General Election in January this year, when I used to see him almost every evening.

I used to go to Warsaw's Aleja Sucha, where he had a flat in an apartment house reserved for Ministers and V.I.P.s. His confidential secretary, Maria Hulewicz—she has escaped from Poland with him—would let me in, and after she had brought coffee and cake Mikolajczyk would talk.

In almost every conversation the moment would come when Mikolajczyk would say: "Yes, after the elections we shall be for it. It will be just a question of time. Sooner or later they will liquidate the party—and me."

The Government, he said, would arrest, first, some of his followers, get "confessions" from them, and then they would get him. "They'll probably accuse me of high treason, selling State secrets to the British and the Americans."

Well, his prophecy has been proved right—all except the last part about himself.

In August and September Poland's Communist Government staged a big spotlighted treason trial in Cracow. Among the accused were friends and associates of Mikolajczyk, fellow members of his large Polish Peasant Party. Again and again charges were made and evidence brought forward implicating Mikolajczyk.

Re-arrests

IT seemed likely that he was destined to share the fate of Nicolas Petkov, peasant leader of Bulgaria, tried for treason and executed, of Rumania's peasant leader Julius Maniu, and Yugoslavia's peasant leader Jovanovic, now jailed for nine years.

"They were rearresting nearly all the people they had released under the amnesty after the election," he said. "The textile workers had gone on strike in Lodz. The tension was growing daily. Had I been arrested it might have caused a rising."

This is not the first time that tough, bull-necked, blue-eyed Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has been on the run.

He was born near Poznan, in the part of Poland annexed by the Prussians, in 1793, on a previous occasion when Germans and Russians partitioned Poland between

them. And when the war of 1914-18 came he took part in Poland's fight against the Germans. After the war he came back to the little peasant homestead his father—a miner—had built out of his savings.

Soon Mikolajczyk, slow spoken, shrewd and desperately honest, was representing the peasants of his district. And in 1937 it was Mikolajczyk who led the peasants' strike against the dictatorial Pilsudski regime.

When Poland was overrun by the Germans during the last war, Mikolajczyk managed to escape, first to France, and then to Britain, where he joined the Polish exiled Government.

In the meantime, the Russians, after joining with the Germans in Poland in 1939 and deporting a million Poles to Russia, had been attacked themselves. They formed a rival Polish Government in Moscow. The Kremlin meant to put this Government into power when they got to Poland, so that safe in Communist hands a Poland should never again form the jumping-off point of an invasion of Soviet Russia.

The National Committee challenged the authority of the London Government. The Kremlin broke off relations with the Londoners.

Premier

BRITAIN and the United States, in the interests of unity among the Allies, pressed for a compromise. Mr Mikolajczyk, who, by this time, had become the Premier of the London Government, flew at British and American request to Moscow.

Mikolajczyk had several talks with Stalin. He liked him. As he told me in many of our talks, he was impressed with the Russians' straightforward sincerity and honesty of purpose. An agreement was reached that the Polish Government, which, in the meantime, had been set up in Poland by the Russians should be broadened to include representatives of the London Government. As soon as possible "free, unfettered elections" were to be held on the basis of which a new Government was to be constituted.

Despite opposition from the more suspicious London Poles, Mikolajczyk flew to Poland and joined the new Polish Government as deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture.

But soon Mikolajczyk and his party, while still officially part of the coalition, were driven into opposition.

The newspapers were censored or suppressed, their party officials arrested, and the elections—as I was able to see for myself—were so arranged as to ensure a crushing majority for the Communists and their allies.

Opposition

NOW Mikolajczyk is back in Britain, back where he started from in 1943.

If he is not allowed to carry on from here his opposition to the present regime in Poland, then I have no doubt he will move to some other place where he can.

Of one thing I am certain, and all he said to me last night confirms it: Mikolajczyk has not left Poland simply to save his life. He has left because he thinks he can fight better from outside.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

I LEARN that, in a last desperate attempt to solve the whole thing, the Government has sent for Madame Zaphroma, the Seer who can see future Plans in the entrails of ferrets killed under a full moon, and can deduce deductions from arrangements of pebbles. *Nec Babylonios templarum numeras* was never written of Zaphroma, who lives on the windy edge of Dunton hill, arranging her pebbles in patterns and eating largely of a kind of nettle-broth which she brews in a vast cauldron. She is said to be an indirect descendant of the renowned Sibyl of Panzoust, whose solitary tooth is preserved in the castle of Azav-le-Rideau.

Dark sayings

ZAPHROMA is a woman of many words, all unintelligible. To the last politician who consulted her about the whole thing, she said: "When Sirius has entered the fourth parallel of the Ego's, with Carphon for a grant in the grocer's beard, and Nerphos below, zum, zum, zum, he who blows hot or cold will blow nought but dirty feathers, until Dragomarte be come to Merthy Tydvil, hoene, hoche, lest any slubberdegullion take to himself as much beetroot as would cover the collarbone of a Polegate newt."

Hogwasch

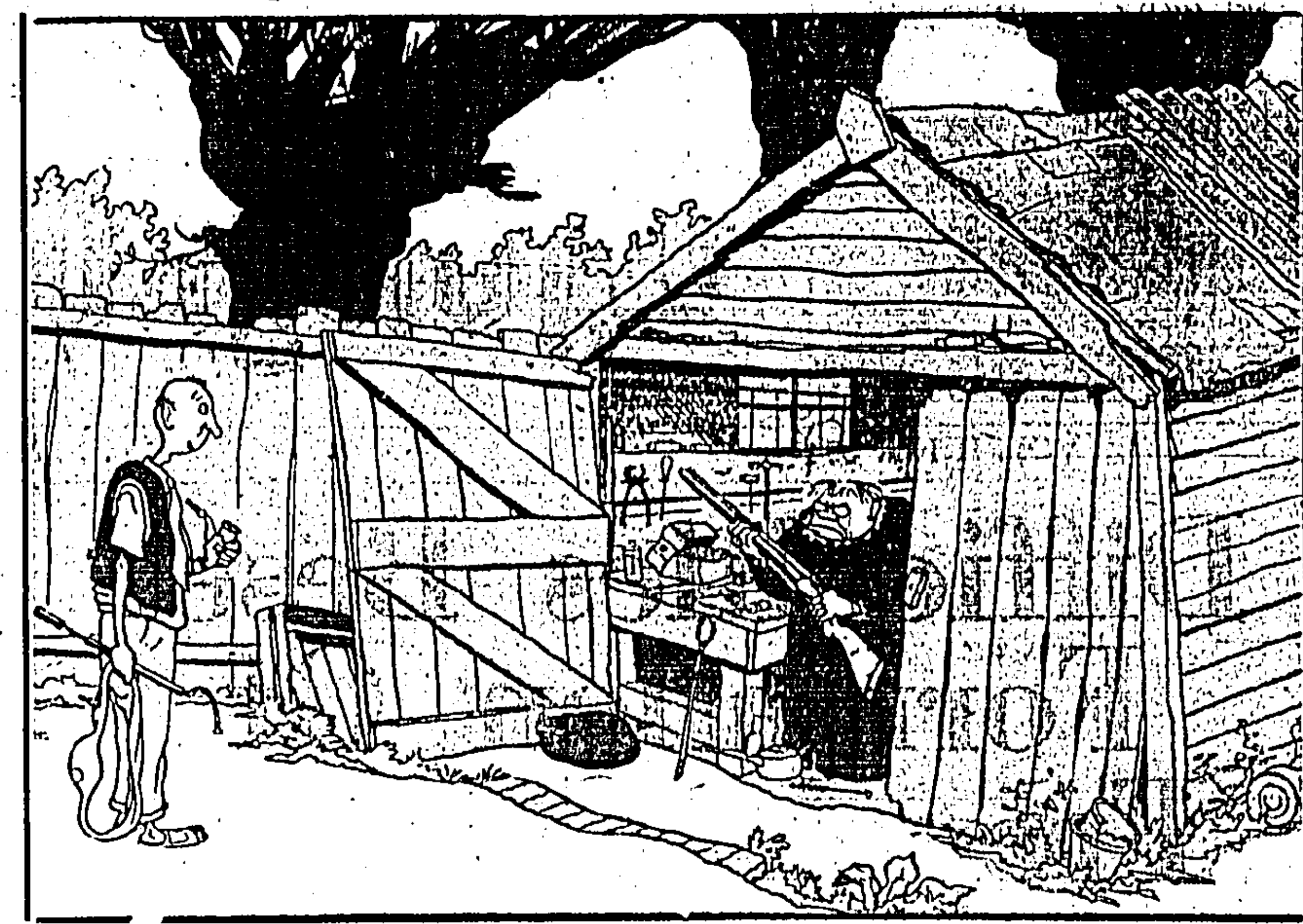
HOGWASCH has sent the following letter to the Press:

"The possibility that England will be faced up with the future deprivation of American films prompts me to ask what is the good of all this talk about preserving culture in this thrilling crisis of civilisation if the educated public is to be cut off from such a source of knowledge and emotion as is conveyed to it in the amazing, terrifying, appealing, civilisations featured in the American films. The centering of world culture relations can't be done by closing the cinema doors to epics of whatever nation-state."

Pageant week

"A DA, take that tablecloth off your head. What has come over you?"
"Rehearsals, my lady. I'm Eleanor of Akkila."

"Rehearsals for what?"
"Pageant of the ages, my lady."



"Who are we gunning for today, grandma—imperialist warmongers or Russian bogeys?"

THE BBC'S 25TH BIRTHDAY

IT was as foggy that day. When the papers came that Tuesday morning, November 14, 1922, the news was all about the next day's General Election, and not one reader in 1,500 bothered much about a middle-page item, "Broadcasting Tonight."

Even Arthur Burrows, as he left his New Southgate villa at 8 a.m. and journeyed slowly through the fog, saw nothing different in the day's work ahead of him at Marconi House.

Yet for 20,000 listeners with radio sets marked "Officially approved," Arthur Burrows, practically was the B.B.C., along with Stanton Jefferies, who had buttoned up his grey spats and was on his way to the Strand from the other side of London.

What about John Charles Walsham Reith, the great director-general, the aloof "dictator" who forced the B.B.C. into power? Where was he?

He was wondering whether he would get the job of general manager to the British Broadcasting Company, still being planned. He thought he had a good chance. He was an Aberdonian, so was Sir William Noble, chairman of the Broadcasting Committee which was busy short-listing the 395 replies to their small advertisement for staff.

First job was to make room for Captain Reith on the second floor of Magnet House, Kingsway, 400 yards from the 2LO studio. There would be just room for him to sit there, sharing table and telephone with Major Percy Anderson, another ex-Army officer who



Arthur Burrows

was waiting to hear if he would be the B.B.C. secretary.

"I remember them well," says Mr Albert Griggs, house engineer at Magnet House. "Captain Reith was the man in charge, Major Anderson was his assistant. It seemed funny according to their ranks—the boot was on the wrong foot."

Anderson's first job, by the way, was to engage a typist. Mr Griggs knew about this when he got a scribbled note—"Could you please arrange for another cup of tea to be sent to us from next Monday?" It was signed J. C. Reith.

Till noon

UP on the seventh floor of Marconi House, in the Strand, Arthur Burrows opened the mail, then phoned through to the electric supply company about the 200-volt current for 2LO's 1½-kilowatt transmitter. (The ones in use now are 100-kilowatt.)

Stanton Jefferies was caught by an accordionist. "I had him playing for 40 minutes in the studio-cum-office where I was holding auditions. Believe it or not, I forgot him. There was so much noise from engineers testing circuits, office-keepers unpacking crates, and workmen banging nails to hold up the sound-deadening ex-Army blankets."

At the same time on this day up in Birmingham 40 painters and carpenters were getting a studio ready in a contained-off portion of the central stores shed of the General Electric factory at Whitton. This was to be the Birmingham station of the B.B.C.

Percy Edgar (now Midlands director) was in charge, the only B.B.C. man who has been in the same job right from the beginning. He was worried because at that time the way into the studio was through the men's cloakroom. At lunch time, Mr Geoffrey Isaacs, one of the Broadcasting Committee members, ran into an employee named Clarkson in the doorway of Marconi House. He stopped him and said: "They tell me you play the

piano rather well—do you think you could come and play Beethoven's Sonata Pathétique?" Clarkson said "Yes," but he never heard any more about it.

At 6 o'clock in London there was a two-minute tuning signal. "It came from an organ pipe," says Stanton Jefferies. "The trouble was it would keep fading away like a waiting pig."

After the tuning signal Arthur Burrows came to the microphone. His first words on that first day of regular broadcasting were: "This is 2LO calling the Marconi Company broadcasting on behalf of the Broadcasting Committee."

"Here is the general weather situation based on the latest report from the Meteorological Office: An anti-cyclone now centred over the British Isles is tending to move northward. Fair soiled conditions are probable generally with mist or fog inland."

He gave a three-minute news summary. . . . Lord Curzon's probable visit to Paris. . . . Mr Borar Law in Glasgow. . . . and Mr Lloyd George in Lancashire on election tour. He ended: "Mr George H. Chirgwin, well known to music-hall patrons as the 'White-eyed Kaffir,' died at Streatham this morning, aged 68."

Only five minutes' broadcasting was allowed at a time then there had to be a three-minute interval in case the Government wanted to put out an SOS.

At 6.30

JUST on half-past six somebody popped his head in the studio and said he was going down Fleet-street to St Bride Institute, where Mr H. A. Hanky, an ex-Fleet radio officer, was giving a lecture on "Broadcasting" at 6.45 p.m.

Jefferies and Burrows talked again about getting some chimes that day. They felt that it was not a good enough makeshift to make different notes by tapping glasses partly filled with water.

Mrs Burrows had not listened-in to him. She had been too busy putting the three children, two boys and a girl, to bed. But she managed to listen next night to the General election results, which showed the Tories were in power under Bonar Law (Mr Churchill lost his seat at Dundee).

Tests on November 14 showed that the aerial from the flagstaff pole at Birmingham was too loose. . . . the wave-length kept changing as the aerial swung in the wind.

Closing down

AT half-past eight Britain's licensed listener, put on their headphones, adjusted cat's whiskers and hushed anyone who was making a noise.

For Tuesday evening at 8.30 was the hour when the B.B.C.'s rival came on the air from the Marconi station at Writtle, Essex. Every week it gave a gay, informal, musical programme for half an hour. It was a nuisance for the B.B.C. from that very first day. "Listeners rang the B.B.C. asking: 'Could you close down?' You are interfering with Writtle."

Then Mr Burrows read the 9 p.m. news and weather report, and went home early—because of the fog.

JAMES BARTLETT

NANCY New Twist



By Ernie Bushmiller



EAST-WEST SPLIT MADE CLEARER AT UN SESSION

BY ROBERT HENSLEY
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

New York, Nov. 23.—As the United Nations General Assembly draws to a close, the consensus of opinion of most delegates is that its main effect has been to document still further the split between the Soviet Union and the Western world.

The majority opinion is that the voting in the Assembly during the past 10 weeks clearly showed that at least three-quarters of the nations of the world are backing the United States in the showdown test of economic and ideological strength with Russia.

While United States officials took some satisfaction from the fact that they won Assembly support in most battles with the Russians, they, as well as the representatives of other nations, would have preferred to find some means of rapprochement with the Soviet Union.

U. S. SENATE TO CONSIDER AID BILL

Washington, Nov. 23.—The debate on President Truman's request for US\$597,000,000 in aid to see Europe through the winter months is expected to open in the United States Senate tomorrow (Monday) with a statement by the Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, outlining the urgency of such help in face of the mounting wave of European riots, strikes and political unrest.

Senator Vandenberg expected to steer legislation rapidly through to final passage, possibly as early as next Wednesday, but there appears little likelihood the Senate's speed could be matched in the House, where Representative Charles Eaton's Foreign Affairs Committee has not completed drafting its version of the interim aid bill.—United Press.

Political observers doubt the likelihood of any organized opposition to the bill, which was considered by the Committee in near-record time last week following the appearance of a long list of expert witnesses on Europe's need for aid, headed by the Secretary of State (Mr. Marshall) and including Mr. John Foster Dulles, (United States representative to the United Nations), Representative Christian Hertzler (who headed the Congressional Committee which visited Europe this summer), the Secretary of Commerce (Mr. Averell Harriman), and the Under-Secretary of State (Mr. Robert Lovett).

RESTRICTIONS ON ZAIBATSU

Tokyo, Nov. 23.—A SCAP-inspired bill, designed to eliminate family influence from 234 companies formerly controlled by the Zaibatsu, has passed the committee stage and will soon be presented to a Diet plenary session.

Under the sweeping provisions of the bill, persons removed and in future barred from positions in all members of the households of 56 persons officially designated as heads of monopolies; 2. all executives holding such positions between September 3, 1945 and the time when the company shares were transferred to the liquidating commission; 3. all such executives holding positions prior to September 2, 1945.

Provision No. 2 was inserted to prevent former Zaibatsu leaders from keeping control of companies through dummies who may have been appointed immediately after the surrender to save the face of the real owners.

The bill calls for the setting up of a Zaibatsu executive examination committee consisting of nine members under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister. No former members of a Zaibatsu or family combine may hold more than 10 percent of the total capitalisation of new companies.

Among the companies involved are 23 former Mitsui companies, 13 Daiichi companies and 14 Sumitomo interests.—United Press.

KATAYAMA IS ACCUSED

Tokyo, Nov. 23.—A former Kamikaze flier has filed a complaint with the Tokyo district procurator's office against the Christian Premier, Tetsu Katayama, charging him with withholding information from the Central Screening Commission.

Tadatsune Minamikawa alleged that Katayama wrote an article in the March 10, 1936 issue of the Chuo Koron (Central Review) supporting the National Mobilisation Act.

Minamikawa, describing the article as "fascist," charged that Katayama did not specify in his record submitted to the Screening Commission that he had written such an article.—United Press.

gradually isolating herself from the practical work of the United Nations while, at the same time, having no intention of formally quitting the organisation.

Major Breaks

Three major breaks came over the creation of the Balkans Commission, the "Little Assembly" and the sending to Korea of a United Nations Commission. The United States successfully sponsored all the three issues and won Assembly approval over the most strenuous Soviet objection, which ended with the announcement that Russia would boycott all three groups.

Most delegates agree that it would not at all be likely that anything constructive could be accomplished by the United Nations in the Balkans, Korea or the Little Assembly without Russian participation.

The Soviet and the United States succeeded in agreeing on only one major issue—the necessity for partitioning Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states.

As the Assembly enters its last few days, it is still not apparent whether even Soviet-American accord on this would be enough to win for the plan the necessary two-thirds majority in the voting.

Among other highlights of the Assembly session were the action taken on the question of the admission of new members, the Soviet demand that the United Nations consider the membership applications of Italy, Trans-Jordan, Eire, Finland and Austria, all of whom were vetoed earlier by the Soviet.

The Soviet demand that the United States and other nations take punitive action against warmongers was watered down considerably by the Assembly, which finally merely expressed condemnation of propaganda from any quarter which tended to incite war.

The Assembly decided that the Little Assembly, which will sit in-between the end of this session and the beginning of the next but without participation of the Soviet bloc of nations, should consider the question of whether and how the veto power should be modified.

The Assembly action this year showed a definite reverse trend in sentiment on two issues, compared with last year.

In 1946 the Assembly voted to have all member nations recall their ambassadors from Spain and to commend the Security Council to take further action "within reasonable time" if Spain remained in power.

Trend Reversed
This year, despite strong demands from the Soviet bloc for stiffer action—the Assembly adopted a much milder resolution. It even failed to reaffirm last year's resolution and merely passed a relatively weak statement noting its assumption that the Security Council might take any action necessary against France when it believes the situation warrants.

The Assembly implicitly condemned South Africa's treatment of Indians and called upon the two nations to get together and attempt to work out a method of rectifying the alleged situation. This year several resolutions on the subject were introduced by India and her supporters, but none won a vote.

Though the sentiment of many delegates was a reversal of the trend on these two issues, it did not necessarily proceed from any general change in opinion on the basic merits of either question. Rather, observers thought it but one more manifestation of an increasing tendency of nations to choose sides as between Moscow and Washington.

On both issues the United States favoured the course eventually adopted while the Soviet demanded stronger action.—United Press.

Will Not Oppose Siam Regime

Bangkok, Nov. 23.—Rear Admiral Luang Sangworn, the Director General of the Siamese police, told the Bangkok Post that he would not oppose the coup d'etat or organise or join any resistance against the present regime.

Admiral Sangworn, one of the leading Siamese officials who managed to slip out when Marshal Phibul Songram seized power a fortnight ago, told the newspaper Bangkok Post that he would not oppose the coup d'etat or organise or join any resistance against the present regime.

The former police chief said that certain persons approached him to take a resistance but he turned them down. Siam had had enough suffering without bloodshed and it was foolish for anyone to think he or she or any of his rank would plunge the country in a civil war.

He had prior knowledge of the coup but did nothing about it because it was beyond his province.—Reuter.

Russian Pressure On China

London, Nov. 23.—China's apprehension of Russian reaction if the former takes part in drafting a peace treaty with Japan in the Allied Eastern Commission in Washington is the cause of the long delay over the treaty, according to O. M. Green, commentator on Far Eastern affairs for the Observer.

"Russia has always refused to take part in a Washington peace treaty conference on the ground that the treaty must be framed, not by the 12 nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission, but by the Council of Foreign Ministers," Green writes.

"America, however, is still fully prepared to go ahead with the conference, with or without Russia, on the ground that the treaty must be drafted by those who did the real fighting with Japan, whereas Russia was in the war for only six days when Japan was virtually finished."

In view of this American attitude, it is said in London, decided to torpedo the conference by putting pressure on China to keep out of the negotiations, and she accordingly warned China that her participation in the conference would be regarded in Moscow as a violation of the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945.

"pledging each party not to make peace without the other," as is pointed out in London, which has no meaning now that all fighting ended more than two years ago.

But in view of its war with the Communists, the Chinese Government remains apprehensive of Russia's intentions.

This deadlock and Russia's obvious design to take a controlling part in the affairs of the Far East are causing much concern in London, where it is felt that Japan is ripe for a peace.—Reuter.

France's Rugby Success

Bordeaux, Nov. 23.—After leading by 13-7 at half-time, Wales lost to France by 29 points to 21 in the Rugby League international match here today.

The Welsh team, who played a more polished game, particularly in the first half, were rushed off their feet by the Frenchmen in the second half, when they tried rapidly.

France, playing a hard, fast game and maintaining the offensive, repeatedly broke through the Welsh lines.—Reuter.

DUTCH WIN

Limburg, Holland, Nov. 23.—Although playing technically superior football, the Norwegian Commandos were beaten three goals to two by Limburg today.

The fast and enthusiastic Dutchmen scored three times to the Swedish defence by surprise. They led by two goals to nil at half-time.

The Swedes scored twice in the second half to equalise, but the Dutch players regained the lead when their forwards made a dishing breakthrough.—Reuter.

ANOTHER FRENCH WIN

Lisbon, Nov. 23.—France defeated Portugal by four goals to two in an international soccer match here today.—Reuter.

TIDES HOLD UP SAILING YACHT

The Yvonne, a sailing yacht belonging to Mr. J. P. Englis, was caught in heavy tides early yesterday evening in a pass near the Hongkong Brewery and was unable to make her way back to Hongkong last night.

Anchoring in the lee of Ma Wan Island, the crew waited for the tide to change and when it did not, sailed across to the Brewery and caught a bus to Kowloon, leaving two members of the crew in charge of the boat.

The remainder of the crew were picked up by car early this morning by Mr. Englis, who was not aboard. The boat was piloted by Mr. C. Grey. A boat boy called the Yvonne back to Hongkong early this morning after the tide had changed.

QUAKES RECORDED

New York, Nov. 23.—Two "fairly severe" earthquakes were recorded on the Fordham University seismograph at 0051 and 0056 GMT today, the University seismographer reported.

The disturbances were estimated about 1,900 miles distant, but the seismographer said it was impossible to determine the direction.—Associated Press.



"Perhaps so, madam—but then so does your perfume!"

Royal Honeymooners At Romsey Divine Service

Romsey, Nov. 23.—Crowds thronged in and about 1,000-year-old Romsey Abbey today when Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh attended divine service in their first public appearance since their marriage on Thursday.

PARLEY ON STATUS OF HYDERABAD

New Delhi, Nov. 23.—India and Hyderabad start final conference this week on the future of the rich princely state, while Nationalist demands are being made that the India Government shall not make further concessions to entice Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

The Hyderabad delegation, led by the Nawab Moiz Nawaz Jung Bahadur, arrived yesterday, a few days before the expiration of what is considered as India's final time limit for the state to make up its mind. The delegation includes leaders of the Moslem political party, who are outspoken advocates for the state's independence.

All Nationalist newspapers today urged Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's government not to make further concessions and demanded that the Indian Government follow the precedent it set in taking over Kashmir and Junagadh.

The influential Hindustan Times, unofficial spokesman for the government, said: "It is clear that the case of Hyderabad is on all fours with that of Junagadh," adding that it should be treated in the same way as other states which had joined India.

The Indian News Chronicle said: "There can be no special concessions in the case of any state."—United Press.

VICE KING'S OUTBURST

Milan, Nov. 23.—Charles "Lucky" Luciano, deported Sicilian-born former king of U.S. vice, today bitterly accused the American and Italian press of persecuting him, and emphatically denied any reported connection with the Italian underworld.

Wearing a dark blue serge suit and a pair of tortoise shell spectacles and looking smart and handsome, Luciano said in an exclusive interview with United Press at the Ritz Continental Hotel that he had come on a "short business trip" to Milan, but refused to reveal what his "business" was in Italy.

Angry Luciano burst into a barrage of unpolishable epithets against press reports of his alleged connection with the Italian underworld, especially Salvatore Giuliano, the "Sicilian Robin Hood."—United Press.

Editor Found Dead With Family

Warsaw, Nov. 23.—Dr. Josef Batorowicz, 51, left wing editor of the newspaper, Gazeta Ludowa, and four members of his family were found dead today in suburban Wlochy. Investigators said they suspected poisoning.

The Gazeta Ludowa formerly was controlled by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, called Polish Peasant Party leader, who is now in London.—Associated Press.

Anglican Primate Of Australia

Sydney, Nov. 23.—The Most Reverend Howard Mowll, English-born Archbishop of Sydney since 1933, has been elected Anglican Primate of Australia.

During his career, he has held a professorial post in Toronto and an Episcopal appointment in China.—Reuter.

The first newsman to return to the Indonesian capital says

Life In Jogjakarta Remains Unchanged

BY ARNOLD C. BRACKMAN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Jogjakarta, Nov. 23.—Life in this Republican capital of Indonesia today remains basically unchanged from before the outbreak of the Indonesian-Dutch hostilities on July 21.

Jogjakarta's shop-and-stall-lined streets are crowded with people. Food markets are filled with various tropical fruits and vegetables, although less canned goods line the shelves of grocery stores as compared to the days before the Dutch launched their "police action."

The city, which can comfortably house 300,000 persons, is more crowded today as the result of thousands of refugees pouring into the capital. Republican officials estimate that the "Jogja" population has reached the 1,000,000 mark.

Fewer troops are stationed in the capital today as compared to the thousands of soldiers which swarmed through its streets and alleys prior to July 21. The lack of troops in Jogjakarta is attributed to the fact that most Republican forces are now encamped along the "cease fire" front.

The main street of this Indonesian city—Mariborough Boulevard—has been turned into a Chinese safety zone, and all republican offices along the boulevard have been evacuated.

Roads running into the capital are lined with road blocks and flimsy tank traps. Many streets within the city are barricaded. Bridges here are covered with palm leaves.

Offensive Feared
Fear still exists in many quarters that the Dutch will reopen their offensive in the future with an all-out attack upon the Republican capital.

Life within the capital continues in an orderly and peaceful manner. The main railroad station is busy and passenger and freight trains are still running.

Four burned out, scattered Republican aircraft—former Japanese planes—circle the capital's Magway Airport, and five kilometers south of the airport are the remains of the Indian Dakota which was carrying Red Cross supplies and which the Dutch shot down on July 20. Bullet holes are clearly visible in the tail, fuselage and starboard wing.

Local schools here, which closed when the fighting broke out, reopened on August 25, and in September the Republic passed an ordinance providing compulsory schooling for all children 15 years of age and under.

Republican officials complained that truancy increased when hostilities flared up, and that many 13 and 14-year-olds tried to run away from school to fight.

A 10 p.m. curfew is now in effect, although formerly no curfew existed in the Republican capital.

Terrorism Reports
Electricity has been reduced to four nights weekly, and the current is turned off at midnight. Formerly Jogjakarta was better lit throughout the night than Batavia.

Trenches have been dug around some government buildings and slogans are plastered around the town. A typical banner, printed in English, reads: "We Love Peace Greater."

Four newspapers are still publishing daily, and the number of weeklies has increased since the military action. Reports of all alleged terrorism, murder and looting in the Indonesian capital were found completely baseless. This correspondent was given full freedom of movement in the city.

The only "shot" heard throughout the day or night was the backfire of a passing automobile.—United Press.

Slow Progress
Batavia, Nov. 23.—The United States naval transport Renville, placed at the disposal of the United Nations "Good Offices" Committee for discussions to settle the Indonesian-Dutch dispute, is to arrive in Java waters about December 2, the committee announced tonight.

Meanwhile, M. Paul Van Zeeland, the Belgian member of the Committee, who had arrived in Holland on his way to Brussels, reported that progress is being made although it is slow. A number of suggestions made by the Commission were being adopted by both sides in the dispute, he said, and added that he had received a favourable impression of the economic reconstruction of Eastern Indonesia during his recent visit to Macassar.

M. Van Zeeland said that he hoped to meet Dutch authorities during his coming stay in Holland, and will be returning to Batavia shortly.—Reuter.

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COURTS WILL TRY NAZI CAMP HEADS

Munich, Nov. 23.—The leaders of the Third Reich's biggest concentration camps will have been accounted for tomorrow when 40 officials of Auschwitz go on trial in Krakow, Poland, for war crimes committed at the Nazis' No. 1 murder mill.

The Polish war crimes liaison detachment at Dachau announced today that the 40 defendants, including four women, will be tried by a Polish war crimes tribunal for mass murder, torture, starvation and other atrocities.

Meanwhile, American war crimes officials at Dachau on Tuesday will bring six more officials of the notorious Buchenwald concentration camp to trial for murdering thousands of Russian war prisoners.

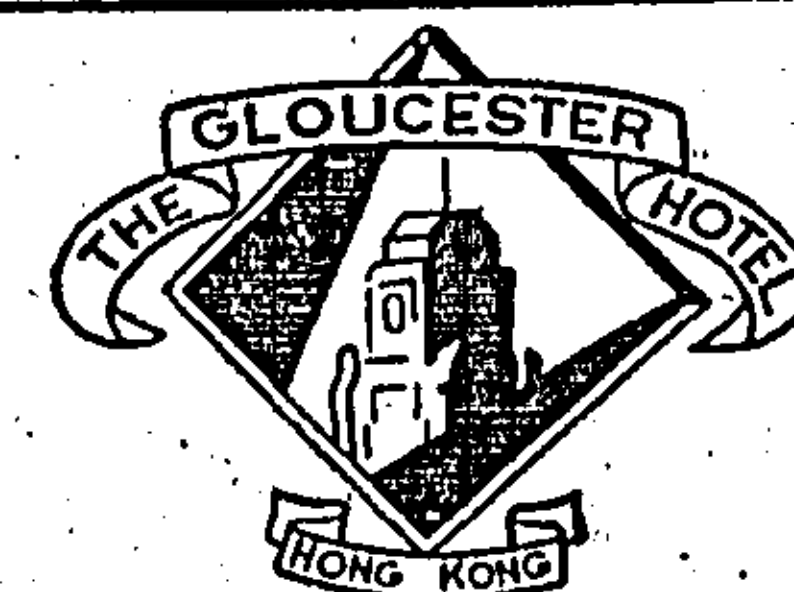
Dachau war crimes courts have already tried the leaders of Dachau, Mauthausen, Buchenwald, Flossenburg and Nordhausen camps, and the British took care of Belsen.

Auschwitz The Worst
Officials of many camps have been tried but these were among the worst. Mauthausen, in Austria, was second only to Auschwitz as a mass murder factory. Dachau, although the name became almost synonym for "concentration camp," has been called a "country club" compared with Mauthausen, and Jewish persecutions in Munich often tell other persecutions with the same smile. "If you didn't graduate from Auschwitz you just didn't graduate."

At Tuesday's trial at Dachau, six defendants will be charged with subjecting Russian prisoners to fake physical examinations and methods, when they backed up against the wall to have their height measured. The ruse was used so that prisoners would not get excited and the murders could be carried out with the least possible fuss.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST
H.K.T. "Variety Requests" Favourites: 7.50, Studio: Linda Carter Talks on Film 7.15, Recital by Denis Matthews (Piano) and Marcel Moyse (Flute): 7.30, Studio: "I Like What I Like" Presented by Philip Burn: 8.15, Studio: Vocal Recital by Houston Bailey (Baritone) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown: 8.30, Studio: "On Such a Night"—A Short Story: Written and Read by Jack Shepherd, 8.45, Studio: George Pearson & His Beach Boys, with Mari (Vocal): 9.05, Delius: "Sea Drift" John Brownlee (Baritone) London Philharmonic Orchestra: 9.30, B.B.C. Transcription Service: "Science Survey": 10. London Relay: News: 10.10, Western Report: 10.11, "The B.B.C. Covers the World"—A Tribute to the B.B.C.'s Over-Seas Service. Recorded by ZBW from Transmission: 11.11. Close Down.

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